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CANY DISTRICT—No. 1.

Mar. 1, June 1, Sept. 1, Dec. 1
R. F. Tilden 1 2 3 4 5
P. H. Allard 6 7 8 9 10

CANY DISTRICT—No. 2.
A. N. Brown 11 12 13 14 15
D. J. Wilcox 16 17 18 19 20

CANY DISTRICT—No. 3.
A. T. Coffey 21 22 23 24 25
W. F. Bender 26 27 28 29 30

BELL'S STORE DISTRICT—No. 4.
Ben. Newton 1 2 3 4 5
W. Woodward 6 7 8 9 10

FORDVILLE DISTRICT—No. 5.
J. L. Brown 11 12 13 14 15
C. W. R. Cobb 16 17 18 19 20

BELL'S DISTRICT—No. 6.
O. S. McElroy 21 22 23 24 25
James Miller 26 27 28 29 30

BARTFORD DISTRICT—No. 7.
A. B. Bennett 1 2 3 4 5
John P. Cooper 6 7 8 9 10

COOPER'S DISTRICT—No. 8.
Melvin Taylor 11 12 13 14 15
Samuel Austin 16 17 18 19 20

BARTFORD DISTRICT—No. 9.
J. H. M. Lusk 21 22 23 24 25
T. L. Allen 26 27 28 29 30

BEVER DAM DISTRICT—No. 10.
John A. Bonnett 1 2 3 4 5
B. J. Welling 6 7 8 9 10

BARTFORD DISTRICT—No. 11.
J. A. Yates 11 12 13 14 15
M. L. Cummings 16 17 18 19 20

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CANY DISTRICT—No. 2.
Isaac Brown, Rockport.

CANY DISTRICT—No. 3.
J. M. Cassidy, Centre.

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Ell Chlan, Bedford.

FORDVILLE DISTRICT—No. 5.
J. J. Harder, Fordsville.

BELL'S DISTRICT—No. 6.
Vacant.

BARTFORD DISTRICT—No. 7.
W. L. Madden, Beaver Dam.

CANY DISTRICT—No. 8.
R. F. Hodges, Cromwell.

BARTFORD DISTRICT—No. 9.
Cris Allen, Hartford.

SULPHUR SPRINGS DISTRICT—No. 10.
Vacant.

BARTFORD DISTRICT—No. 11.
Vacant.

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Charles Griffin, Marshal.

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Thomas Stevens, Marshal.

Cromwell—A. P. Montague, Judge, second Saturday in January, April, July and October.
Jas. W. Daniel, Marshal.

Centre—W. D. Barstow, Judge, last Saturday in March, June, September and December.
Daniel Tichenor, Marshal.

Hamilton—J. W. Lankford, Judge, post-office address Melroy, courts held third Saturday in January, April, July and October.
A. J. Carman, Marshal, post-office address Melroy.

Rockport—James Tinsley, Judge, Mansfield Williams, Marshal, courts held first Wednesday in January, April, July and October.

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A. Y. M.

HARTFORD LODGE, NO. 156.
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W. H. MOORE, W. M.
JOHN P. TRACY, Secy.

R. A. M.
KEYSTONE CHAPTER, NO. 110.
Meets second Monday night in each month.
M. E. W. H. MOORE, H. P.
Comp. H. WEINSTEIN, M. E. Sec.

I. O. O. F.
HARTFORD LODGE No. 158.
Meets in Taylor Hall, in Hartford, Ky., on the Second and Fourth Saturday evening in each month. The fraternity are cordially invited to visit us when convenient for them to do so.
L. BARRETT, N. G.
W. M. PHIPPS, Sec.
R. P. BERRYMAN, D. G. M.

I. O. G. T.
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G. B. WILLIAMS, L. D.

THE HARTFORD HERALD.

"I COME, THE HERALD OF A NOISY WORLD, THE NEWS OF ALL NATIONS LUMBERING AT MY BACK"

VOL. 3.

HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KY., MARCH 14, 1877.

NO. 10.

THE DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS.

Address of the National Democratic Committee to the American People, Rehearsing the Methods by Which Hayes and Wheeler Were Finally Declared to be President and Vice President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The following address of the Democratic National Committee is made public:

ACTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

At the caucus of Democratic members of the House of Representatives, held March 3, 1877, in the hall of the House, the following address was unanimously adopted: J. Q. C. LAMAR, Ch'm.

HENRY B. BAXING, Sec'y.

ACTION OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of members of the National Democratic Committee, held March 3, 1877, the following address was unanimously adopted: A. S. HEWITT, Ch'm.

F. O. PRINCE, Sec'y.

TEXT OF THE ADDRESS.

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE:—We submit to the country the following review of the events which have resulted in the declaration that Rutherford B. Hayes has been elected President of the United States.

In the late political canvass, two facts stood out prominently:

First—The Republican party, true to its sectional nature, thought to unify the North against the solid South; and while engaged in that effort, it was striving to make good its probable losses in the North by dividing the votes of the South.

This division it sought to effect by the unconstitutional use of the army in South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana.

Second—The troops were sent to those States where there was neither invasion nor domestic insurrection to require them, with Legislatures easily to be convinced. The only demand for their presence was made by the State executive.

At the elections in the States, therefore, were held in the shadow of military power. The bayonets glistened at the polls in depositing their ballots, the citizens enjoyed only such liberty as permitted.

In other States the elections were unusually peaceful. Immediately afterward, the result showed that 136 Tilden electors had been chosen. Of the whole popular vote, they received a majority of more than a quarter of a million. Of that Caucasian race which controls every other Christian and civilized government of the world, they received a majority of more than 1,000,000.

On the day succeeding the election, it was announced by the chairman of the Republican National Committee that 184 Tilden and 155 Hayes electors had been chosen. Nothing had then been learned of the election, except the vote actually cast. It has never since been disputed that by that vote a majority of the Tilden electors had been appointed. Such an announcement, therefore, could only have been made in pursuance of an arrangement, to change the vote shown to have been given by the people. We charge that after the true result had been proclaimed, a conspiracy was formed by the Republican leaders to revise the decision made at the polls. The field chosen for the development of the conspiracy was the States of Florida and Louisiana. The persons to act with the original conspirators were the governors and members of the Returning Boards of those States. The field was well chosen. The State officers selected were suitable persons for the work to be done. For more than ten years those States had been subjected to governments not of their choice. Taxation and maladministration had robbed them of their substance, and well nigh destroyed their spirit and hope. The army of the United States had been freely used to maintain these governments in their acts of corruption and usurpation. It was believed that its services would aid in the designed conspiracy. The names of the officers depended upon are Marcelus L. Stearns, Samuel B. McLean and Clayton A. Cowgill, of Florida, and Wm. Pitt Kellogg, J. Madison Wells, Thos. B. Anderson, E. Casanave, and J. B. Kenner, of Louisiana. These men were not strangers to the American people. They had before usurped authority. The Returning Board of these States had made themselves bywords in the land. The government were known to be pretenders. If there were two names discredited in the general estimation, there were the names of William Pitt Kellogg and J. Madison Wells. To such men was the work of consummating the conspiracy confided. They entered upon their task with alacrity, advised and encouraged by leading visiting Republican statesmen of the North. They took each step with deliberation and apparent regard for law. Before the election in Louisiana, William Pitt Kellogg and his subordinates assumed exclusive control of the execution of the registration law. They refused registration to thousands entitled to it and added thousands to the list who had no right to vote. On the day of election the polls were managed by officials appointed by the governor. These were in nearly every instance members of the Republican party. United States marshals swarmed at every precinct, when thought necessary, under pretense of preserving the peace, but in fact to intimidate the voters. Ballot-boxes were stuffed in the interest of the Republican candidates. Poll-books were falsified in some instances, and then returned to the Canvassing Board, while in other cases returns giving Democratic majorities were withheld from the can-

vassers altogether. After the returns had been delivered to the board they remained in its exclusive possession, and while there they were opened with its consent and original papers abstracted and false ones substituted in their stead. When the returns were opened, the board, with an appearance of fairness, permitted persons representing both parties to be present, but when decision was made as to what should be counted secret sessions were held, from which every Democrat was excluded, although the law constituting the board required that it should be composed of representatives of both political parties. In counting the votes it exercised powers not conferred by the statutes, and in the most flagrant disregard of truth and justice, the members of the board changed the poll-books so that Republican officers appeared to be chosen when their opponents had in fact been elected. They forged the names of officers to certificates of election.

They threw out the votes of precincts upon affidavits which they knew had been fraudulently obtained. Indeed, they themselves ordered false affidavits to be made hundreds of miles from the places at which they were purported to have been taken, in order that the decision might appear justified which they had in advance determined to make. They arbitrarily threw out votes when there was no preliminary statement from the commissioners of election to give them jurisdiction. They corruptly, in order to elect their favorites and to correct the mistakes of certain Republicans in voting for electors, added to the lists votes which had never been cast. While considering the case, the members of the board endeavored to enter into negotiations with both Republican and Democratic National Committees to sell their decision. A half-million dollars was the price asked. Not obtaining it, they tried to bargain with leading Democrats of Louisiana to elect the State ticket of their party. J. Madison Wells, with the approval of Thos. C. Anderson, offered to elect the Nicholls State ticket for \$200,000 cash in hand. The money was not paid. Negotiations were renewed, if ever broken off, with the leaders of the Republican party. The result was declared in its favor. The chief conspirator, J. Madison Wells, admitted that he had been paid by that organization for his decision.

In Florida, the same frauds characterized the returns and action of the Returning Board. Votes were thrown out with the same disregard of justice. Besides, in that State, it refused to regard the orders of courts of competent jurisdiction, and proceeded in most defiant contempt of judicial authority.

In this manner more than 1,000 Tilden votes were thrown out in Florida. The votes of these States, in consequence of the conspiracy, which in fact had been cast for Tilden, were given to Hayes.

The only excuse for this outrageous reversal of the judgment of the people is that intimidation had been practiced by the whites against the votes where the votes were thrown out. Whether this intimidation compelled some persons to vote against their will, or prevented some from attending the polls, it afforded in either case no justification for the deliberate rejection of ballots by the Returning Boards. But the statutes of Louisiana only authorize proof of intimidation in cases where charges of violence were made in writing by the commissioners of elections on the day when the election was had there. The charges were to be inclosed to the board in the envelopes containing the returns. In a few cases only were charges made as required. In the rest, evidence was received without a proper foundation having been laid. This evidence received consisted in the main of affidavits written out by the clerks and employees of the Returning Board, without ever having been seen by the persons purporting to certify them. There was therefore no adequate proof of intimidation. It may be remarked here that the temptation to Kellogg and his Returning Board was very great to manufacture cases of intimidation, for it was only by them that the Democratic majority could be overturned, and the conspiracy be successful.

We should not fail to call the attention of the people to the dangerous effect of the doctrine of intimidation in politics. It disqualifies from voting not only the parties to the act of intimidation, but all those who have voted at the same precincts with them. Two persons may conclude to make a case of intimidation, and thereby cause a parish casting thousands of votes to be rejected. It makes elections a farce. It takes power from the people to rest it in Returning Boards. It enables the latter to impose the severest political penalties, disfranchisement, without giving to the persons punished an opportunity of hearing or trial. A Republic deserves to lose its liberties if it tolerates such outrages for an hour.

By this disregard of law, disobedience of the courts and contempt of the rights of voters by their frauds and corruptions and usurpations, by their bribes and perjuries and forgeries, did the conspirators obtain certificates of election for the Republican candidates in the Southern States named.

From the day that the certificates were issued to the Hayes electors in Louisiana and Florida the country has been filled with an unprecedented excitement. The people have done little else than engage in discussion as to the fraudulent conduct of Returning Boards. In this condition of affairs business has been generally suspended. Failures have been frequent, and prostration has seized upon nearly every interest in the land.

When this excitement was at its height, Congress assembled. One of its duties was to count the electoral votes of the States, including Florida and Louisiana. With a view of facilitating the count and providing for the peaceful performance of its duty by Congress, a bill was passed creating an Electoral Commission. By that law, the Commission was to ascertain the true and lawful vote of every State. In this labor, it was to exercise as to the hearing of evidence and the examination of papers, such power as Congress or either house of Congress possessed.

In the belief that evidence would be heard, and that the settlement of the disputed question of facts would fairly be reached, the Congress and people accepted the Commission. How that confidence has been disappointed, how a decision has been made, based upon a refusal to consider the unfortunate question of dispute, is well known to the country. When the certificates from Florida and Louisiana were opened and submitted to the two houses, objections were filed to those presented by the Hayes electors. Among other grounds of objection, it was urged that these certificates had been fraudulently and corruptly issued by these States, and as the result of a conspiracy between them and the electors claiming to have been chosen, and that such certificates had been issued in violation of the laws of the respective States, and that some of the electors named therein were ineligible by express provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

When these objections were made the Commission before the Commission proof was offered to the Commission to sustain them. The Commission, by a vote of 8 to 7, refused to receive the testimony offered except as to ineligibility as to a single member in Florida. It was voted in the case of Louisiana that the commission would not hear evidence to show that the Returning Board was an unconstitutional body; that it was not organized as the law requires at the time the vote was canvassed; that it had no jurisdiction to canvass the electoral vote; that the charges of riot, intimidation and violence were false, and that the Returning Board knew that fact; that certificates were corruptly and fraudulently issued, and as a result of conspiracy; and that the vote of the State has never been compiled or canvassed. The same rulings substantially were made in the case of Florida. The Commission also refused to hear proof that at the time of the election in South Carolina, anarchy prevailed, destroying the republican form of government in that State, and that troops were retained there in violation of the Constitution, to interfere with a free choice by the electors, so that the lawful vote of the State could not be known.

Against these decisions we protest most earnestly in the name of free and republican government. In the first place, they struck a fatal blow at the constitutional powers of the two houses to count the electoral vote.

This power has been exercised by both houses without dispute from the foundation of the Government. That evidence should be reached in cases of contested returns seems clear. The principle has been maintained by the ablest statesmen the country has produced.

Its wise practice confined to principle in secret session, notably in the case of Louisiana in 1869 and 1873. Such evidence was the view of both houses at the present session.

The investigating committees were sent to Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana to take testimony and report as to the elections in those States. It is difficult to see upon what principle their view can be based. The duty of Congress is to count the vote. This makes the enactment of the vote to be counted. This again makes the determination of what is the true vote, and this distinguishing of the false from the true requires evidence. Forms of law expressing the fact cannot be made, unless evidence be admitted; for if fraud possess the count, how can the success of falsehood be prevented? The action of the Commission disables Congress from performing certain constitutional duty.

In the second place, this decision nullifies an article of the Constitution. In section I, article 4, it is provided: "But no senator or representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector." If a State choose electors who are ineligible, how can this provision be made effectual? The State, by its action, has refused to repeat it. Manifestly it can then only be enforced by the power authorized to pass upon the vote which the State has returned. Congress, then, in counting the vote, must decide who are and who are not eligible electors, facts

which can only be ascertained by evidence *ab initio*. Any other doctrine abrogates the previous construction and in effect substitutes the following: "Senators, representatives and all persons holding offices of trust or profit under the United States may be appointed electors."

In the third place, the doctrine ignores all precedent and rules of morals as excluding evidence of fraud submitted. Nothing can stand which is tarnished by fraud. It vitiates everything. It annuls every deed, cancels every obligation, annuls every contract, reverses every judgment. Every tribunal, however organized, is bound to regard every fraudulent transaction as a nullity, however it may come before it, whether directly, in a dependent proceeding, or collateral.

The decision of the highest tribunal, if procured through fraud, should be treated as of no effect by the humblest court in the land. As said by a distinguished writer: "It matters not whether judgment pronounced has been pronounced by an inferior or by the highest court of the land; but in all cases alike, it is competent for every court, whether inferior or superior to treat as a nullity any judgment that can be clearly shown to have been obtained by manifest fraud. It remains for this Commission to dictate that there were certain tribunals, which could perpetrate fraud with impunity, and that there was one court which could not lay its hands upon fraud when brought before it for review. Those exceptional tribunals were the Returning Boards of Florida and Louisiana. That exceptional court is the Electoral Commission. Fraud has found an intrenchment from which it cannot be driven in a contest making choice of the highest officer of the greatest of republics. A doctrine more corrupting in consequences, more destructive of the purity of election and more threatening to the perpetuity of free government could not easily be suggested. It is sought to justify this decision by an appeal to the State sovereignty.

The argument is that the States choose their electors in their sovereign capacity; their decision cannot be reversed by any other authority. This proposition pushes to its furthest limit the doctrine of State rights. The theory of the most advanced advocates of that school, was only that the States were sovereign as reservation powers over them, which were delegated. It was conceded that the Constitution was supreme. The power to choose electors would not have existed except for the constitution. It was, therefore, a delegated power. The Legislature of the State chooses the electors, by virtue of a constitutional provision. It is a duty to be performed by the State while in the Union. It can not perform it before admission, nor after the Union is dissolved. Can it be possible that there is no power in the Union to determine how the duty has been performed, and whether in compliance with the constitutional provisions? To say this doctrine is to declare the absolute independence of the States, to deny the supremacy of the Constitution, and to leave the United States powerless against the fraud or violence of States, which may force a president upon the people. The power to review the action of the Electoral College, seems necessarily to be divided from the nature of a confederate government. If one party to a compact possess as a power as to its subject matter, superior to the power delegated by agreement, the compact inevitably fails, for it is impossible for a confederacy to exist, unless the jurisdiction of its individual members, as to the powers committed to the confederation is subordinated to the larger jurisdiction of the latter. If for example, as in this case, one State can receive its functions as to the election of a president in violation of the Constitution, without any power in the Union to reverse its action, then a constitution is unnecessary for delegation of powers, and the motion may be governed in violation of the very instrument which created it. But whatever the power of Congress as to authority over the vote of electors, it is certain that it is not bound to treat, as valid, a fraudulent certificate. It matters not how absolute the sovereignty under which a fraud is perpetrated, it can not receive protection, nor be granted recognition. If there be a tribunal to which the certificates are submitted, it is bound to treat them as worthless. The certificates were charged to be fraudulent. The Commission, if it counted them, gave them validity. It failed in its duty to hear facts to prevent the success of a fraud, even though the certificates came from a sovereignty a hundred fold greater than Louisiana or Florida, by these methods.

Under the terms prescribed by the law constituting the Electoral Commission, Rutherford B. Hayes has been declared president of the United States. His title rests upon the disfranchisement of lawful voters, the false certificates of returning officers acting corruptly, and the decision of a Commission which has refused to hear evidence of alleged fraud. For the first time are the American people confronted with the fact of a president fraudulently elected. His inauguration will be peaceful. In that hour the most infamous conspiracy of all history

will receive its crown. In the exciting days just past the forbearance of the people has maintained peace. Let it not, however, from this be understood that the fraud to be consummated March 4, will be silently acquiesced in by the country. Let no hour pass in which usurpation is forgotten. Let agitation be unceasing, that at every opportunity the people may express their abhorrence of the outrage. Let want of confidence be voted, at every election, in Mr. Hayes and his administration. Both must be controlled by the conspirators who have elected the one and will organize the other, and whatever of good may come from either will always be darkened by the stain upon their title.

Let the Democratic party at once organize for a new contest, to secure overwhelming victories, that conspirators may never again attempt the experiment which now humiliates the republic, and has established in the highest office a usurper.

FRANK H. HUBB, of Ohio.
RANDALL L. ABBOTT, of Mass.
OTTO R. SINGLETON, Mississippi.
WM. P. LYNDS, of Wisconsin.

PRESIDENT HAYES INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The President began his inaugural address at 12:45, immediately after the procession reached the platform. His appearance at the front of the platform was greeted with shouts of applause from the people who stood closely packed, both in front and behind the long lines of military that extended from one end of the Capitol grounds to the other.

The President spoke as follows: *Fellow Citizens*—We have assembled to repeat the public Ceremony begun by Washington, observed by all my predecessors, and now a time-honored custom, which marks the commencement of a new term of the Presidential office. Called to the duties of this great trust, I proceed, in compliance with usages, to announce some of the leading principles on the subjects that now chiefly engage the public attention, by which it is my desire to be guided in the discharge of these duties. I shall not attempt to lay down irrevocable principles or measure of administration, but rather to speak of the motives which should animate us, to suggest certain important ends to be attained in accordance with our institutions and essential to the welfare of our country.

At the outset of the discussion which preceded the recent Presidential election, it seemed to me fitting that I should fully make known my sentiments in regard to several of the important questions which then appeared to demand the consideration of the country, following the example and in part adopting the language of one of my predecessors. I wish now, when every motive for misrepresentation has passed away, to repeat what was said before the election, trusting that my countrymen will candidly weigh and understand it, and that they will feel assured that the sentiments declared in accepting the nomination for the presidency will be the standard of my conduct in the path before me, charged as I am with the grave and difficult task of carrying them out in the practical administration of the Government, so far as depends under the Constitution and laws on the chief executive of the nation.

POLITICAL RESTORATION OF THE SOUTH.
The permanent pacification of the country upon such principles and by such measures as will secure the complete protection of its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights is now the one subject in our public affairs which all thoughtful and patriotic citizens regard as of supreme importance. Many of the calamitous efforts of the tremendous revolution which has passed over the Southern States still remain. The immeasurable benefits which will surely follow sooner or later the heavy and generous acceptance of the legitimate results of that revolution have not yet been realized. Difficult and embarrassing questions meet us at the threshold of this subject. The people of these States are still impoverished; and the inextinguishable blessing of a wise, honest and peaceful local self-government is not fully enjoyed. Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the cause of this condition of things, the fact is clear that in the progress of events the time has come when such government is an imperative necessity, required by all the varied interests, public and private, of these States. A local government which recognized and maintained inviolate the rights of all is a true self-government. With respect to the two distinct races whose peculiar relations to each other have brought upon us the deplorable complications and perplexities which exist in these States, it must be a government which decides the interest of both races carefully and equitably. It must be a government which submits loyalty and hearty to the Constitution and laws, the law of the nation and the laws of the States themselves, accepting and obeying faithfully the whole Constitution as it is. Resting upon this sure and substantial foundation, the superstructure of beneficent local governments can be built up, and not otherwise. In furtherance of such obedience to the lat-

[Continued on fourth page.]

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Ten	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25
Eleven	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
Twelve	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
Thirteen	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Fourteen	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
Fifteen	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
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